197.

A SOBER

VINDICATION

OF THE

Nobility, Gentry and Clergy

OF THE

Church of England:

IN

ANSWER

TO A

Late Malicious Pamphlet, Entituled, *A Dialogue between* WHIG *and* TORY.

Creſcit ſub pondere Virtus.

LICENSED, *Novemb.* 28. 1693.

LONDON,

Printed, and Sold by *Randal Taylor*, near *Stationers-Hall*, MDCXCIV.

Price Three Pence.

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TO THE

READER.

A Certain Piece of Scribble, (*being indeed a kind of Handy-work*) *having lately ſtolen into the World, under the Title of A Dialogue between* Whig *and* Tory, *&c. Stolen indeed I may very well ſay; for Licenſe and Authority would bluſh to Entertain, or Countenance it. This Enthuſiaſt, having his Tongue once more touch't with his Republican Altar-Coal, has thus handed this doughty Brat abroad; and poſſibly the Dowdy may have met ſome favourable Reception, eſpecially amongſt the Zealots of his own Mark and Colour: For even the courſeſt Cubs never want kind Bears to lick 'em: And our own Pictures, tho never ſo deformed, are naturally our moſt beloved Darlings. To ſuch a Kindneſs, and ſuch a natural Affection and Tenderneſs, this* Julian *product may owe its little Good Fortune. However, to undeceive the Iguorant World, (for the Senſible part of mankind need it not) I ſhall take the Trouble, or rather the Pleaſure to unmask this* Mormo, *and ſet it forth at a much truer Light than the Cunning and Sophiſtry of the Politick Author has brought it before us. For, as plauſible a pretext as it carrys,* viz. *his pretended Zeal for their Majeſties and their Government, 'tis worth our while to examine, if this fair Front above, has not the Cloven-foot beneath it. For, if Preaching up of Diviſion, Diſuniting of the popular Peace and Tranquility, by reviving the old Obſo-*

lete Names of Whig *and* Tory, *does not look horridly ſuſpicious at this Time of Day, and carry the Seeds of Sedition, and Face of Confuſion along with it, let Reaſon and Impartiality judge.*

And therefore, as the Pariſh-Buckets ought to be ready, when the Coals are ſo near Blowing, and Fire-balls preparing, it is but the Duty of every Honeſt Man to be watchful, as he deſires to quench his Danger, and guard his Roof. As ſuch, therefore, is this ſhort Anſwer *publiſht to that Scurrilous (if that Epithete can reach it) Maſs of Malice and Rancour; and as ſuch, kind Reader, I preſent it to your peruſal.*

I ſhall only add one preliminary Remark upon the Kidney and Conſtitution of a very Eminent Stickler of the Whig *Party; who ſeeing the King's Meſſenger near* White-hall, *who in diſcharge of his Duty had endeavoured to ſuppreſs it at the Preſs, he was pleaſed to rebuke him in this Salutation,* Mr. —— Take notice, I lay my Finger on You (*laying one his Fingers upon the Meſſengers Hands*) and I will have you turned out of your Place, for you ſhall not long be a Meſſenger; *with ſeveral other threatning Expreſſions.*

Good Heaven, what an Anathema *was here! Our* Julian's *leaſt maledicting Touch carries the Force of the whole* Romiſh Bell, Book, *and* Candle. *Nay, his ſingle Finger has the operation of Dr.* Fauſtus *his* conjuring Wand; *and poſſibly actuated by the ſame Power, ſome kind aiding* Mephiſtophilus, *as a Faſt-friend and Familiar at his Elbow.*

A

ERRATA.

PAG. 5. l. 4 & 5. after *preſent Majeſties* r. *take my Sentiments thereof, as follow: As to your Firſt Requeſt.* p. 6. l. 36. add *The*, p. 7. l. 14. r. *made*. p. 15. l. 12. dele *better*.

A SOBER VINDICATION OF THE Nobility, Gentry and Clergy OF THE Church of England, &c.

In a Letter to a Friend.

Sir,

SInce you have honour'd me so far, as not only to desire my Opinion of the Pamphlet you sent me; but also to Answer some of the graud Reflections contained therein, upon the Church of *England*'s Loyalty towards their present Majesties; As to your first, take my Sentimen s thereof as follow e Request, I say, and doubt not but every honest Man will concur with me upon reading thereof, That it is an infamous Libel against the Church, State and good Manners: Which, tho these are Crimes of a deep Dye, yet do they scarce express his unseasonable Hatred, which like an ill Humour in the Body, has so corrupted his whole Book, that I want words to Characterize so abominable a Mistery of Iniquity. Against the *Church* it is most violent, to the State prejudicial, and in its Reflection on both, notoriously opposite to *Good-manners*: And lastly, so fraught with disingenuity and malicious untruths, that it may well cry out to him that is the Parent of Lies, *Thou art my Father.*

His *Epistle* is superscribed, *To the Honest English Protestant Reader*: That

is,

is, doubtleſs, a *Proteſtant* of ſome ſurreptitious Edition of 41, whoſe Title is, *No Biſhop*, and, *Down with Lawn Sleeves*; for if, as moſt certainly he does mean one of his own Kidney, he muſt be ſome *Kent-ſtreet* Broom-maker or at leaſt ſuch an honeſt *Engliſh Proteſtant*, as is no well Wiſher to the Glorious *Hierarchy* of the *Britiſh* Church.

But what Errand does he bring to his *Reader*? Why truly, a very ſilly one: 'for (ſays he) ſuch is our fate, That I am afraid, that it requires an 'abler Pen than mine, to convince ſome, who it is highly neceſſary ſhould 'be convinced, That any of the Meaſures of the late Reigns were miſtaken. 'If this be all his Deſign, he might have ſav'd himſelf the labour of this Dialogue; for he muſt be fooliſhly obſtinate, That will not be convinc'd, that moſt or all Kings have at ſome time or other been miſtaken in their Meaſures; yet This, and the following Aſſertion, he ſays, were the Motives of his now appearing. Some are taught (ſays he) 'that none were Rogues and Villains, and deſerve to be hang'd, but thoſe 'who were moſt Active in the bringing of the preſent King and Queen 'over, and in ſettling the Crowns upon their Heads. By this *Some that are taught*, he would have to be underſtood the *Church of England Men*: Tho the Sun is not plainer at Noon-day, than the *Church of England's* Zeal has been perſpicuous (as he elſewhere confeſſes) in their ſending for, and advancing their preſent Majeſties to the Throne. Now, if he will needs have *Some* to believe, as, he ſays they do, it is only *Some few*, who not only are diſown'd by Us: but have ſeparated themſelves from the Church, by running head long into an impious Schiſm and Faction; for whom, as they do not belong to us, ſo are we in no ways accountable; nor ought their Crimes (as moſt maliciouſly thro' the whole *Pamphlet* they are) be in the leaſt (for the aforeſaid Reaſons) imputed and charged upon the Church.

Tell me truly (Good Sir) do you think, that this his Errand is of any more weight, than an *April* one; or that he deſerves any thing more, than the extention of the fore-finger amounts to, for his folly in blotting Paper to perſwade us, what we will eaſily grant, *viz.* That *Some* Kings have been miſtaken in their Meaſures: and that Some beheld the preſent Government, and their Friends, with an evil Eye; but that thoſe *Some* are of the *Church of England*, I utterly deny! and ſo I rid my hands of his Epiſtle.

Dialogue is Diſcourſe betwixt *Whig* and *Tory*. By the Firſt he Points out a *Preſbiterian*, by the Latter the *Church of England* Proteſtant, whom I intend to defend in this my *Anſwer*, as fully as the narrow Confines of my limits will permit; not doubting, but my ſucceſs will be according to the Juſtice of my Cauſe, and the Righteouſneſs of my Aſſertions, and withall (if he were not as he ſays inſenſible) make him to bluſh at his abuſe of the King's Mercy, Favour and Friendſhip to ſuch ingrateful Wretches.

Well,

Well, the old Trade of Basket-making I find goes on still: *Whig* is harping his ominous Schriech-Owl Noats upon the old String; cries loud againſt Misfortunes, bad Inſtruments, Miſmanagement of Affairs, Tools of State; and by and by you ſhall hear him ſqueak out in the old Key of 41, to the *Tune of Evil Councellors, Popery and Slavery, Liberty and Property*, &c. The reaſon of all this is, becauſe he's impatient of all Government, as long as he bears not all the Power upon his own Shoulders; Becauſe Men deſerving are put in Offices of Truſt, which his *Boanarges* Zeal of oppreſſing all but himſelf, makes him unfit for. To prove the reaſonableneſs of his claim to Places and Power, he tells us a ſtory, which every Man that has not as much loſt his Memory, as *Whig* has done all ſenſe of Shame, knows to be a Lye, which is, that *he zealouſly ſtrugled in the Convention to ſettle the Monarchy, whilſt the Torys* [Church of England men] *conteſted to make an Anarchy*. And this meddler *Whig*, to expect to be a main Stickler in the Government, which he thinks is never enough in his hands, while any body beſides himſelf has the leaſt ſhare of the Kings Favour.

Diſappointment (ſays he) *you muſt allow a juſt cauſe of Reſentment.* This Hypotheſis (by his leave) is not always true, and cannot be allowed of when his expectations are unreaſonable or unlawful: As when he deſires men to be wholly diſcarded from Truſt, who chiefly, if not only, are qualify'd by the Law and their own Merits, for the adminiſtration of Affairs: and when he expects *New Laws* to deſtroy, and quite ſubvert the old ones; up-ſtart *Miniſters*, to ſhoulder and thruſt out thoſe whom Integrity, Experience and Fidelity highly pleads for their continuance in the Service of their Country: And laſtly, when he deſires to introduce new *Cuſtoms* and *Methods*, which by the greateſt and moſt experienc'd Polititians have been ever found difficult to do, for the moſt part, dangerous, and laſtly, never enterpriz'd without the greateſt preeaution imaginable; and when invincible neceſſity puſh'd them upon ſuch deſignes. But all this cannot remove his preſent Diſcontent, nor make him hope for Advancement, when it may with leſs danger, and more ſpecious pretences be done. No, this *Jehu* will have his Carriere, reſolving either to wriggle himſelf into the Government, or ruine it; tho its fall be accompanied, through his fatal precipitation, with his own Deſtruction.

Beſides, the friendſhip of *Whigs* with Potentates, has been found upon Tryal, more than once to figure out to us, That of the old Wall and Green-vie; which latter is of ſmall advantage to, and ſucks its nouriſhment from the Cement of the Wall, and inſhort undermines it, ſo that down they fall to the very ground to gether. What gets the fawning Ivie, That Whiggiſh Emblem, by this? Even nothing; but either dyes, or at beſt is poorly content to creep upon the Earth, not being able

to

to raise it self: and only seems Powerful, in destroying his kind Supporter.

But let us a little examine the Truth of his Assertion, about the late Convention before-mention'd: Who is it, in the name of Madness, can believe that he whose Principles are notoriously known to center in the very Dreggs of Democracy; whose Cants has for many years been nothing, but so many encomiums upon a Common Wealth; and who has always been observed to have a more than ordinary hanckering, to project and transcribe a Government for *England*, after the *Belgick Copy*; or at best, for all his fair pretences to the contrary, after some Aristocratical Original.

Further, The improbability of his advancing their present Majesties, will amply appear, if you consider the Circumstances of *Whig*, at and a little before the Revolution. Call to mind then his addressing the late King, with Heart and Hand, with frequent promises of assisting him to the utmost, with Lives and Fortunes, with Men and Money. Can their Noysie Prayers, their loud Praises, and all their hideous pother, be out of any *English* Mans Ears to this day, that so lately made most sensible impressions in our very Hearts? who has not known their more than double diligence, in serving a Turn, and being meer Tools and Machines, to build up and prop a Popish Interest with; to no other end, but to gratifie their piquish Humour, and irreconcilable Malice against the Church party; not caring, if the whole Frame of Government suffer'd Shipwrack, by the violence of the open Storms of Tyranny, and secret the Quicksands of Court-Intrigues; having only this poor reserve to countenance the business of their actions, That if they could by any means whatsoever, but sink the stately Ark of our English Hierarchy, and procure the Dilapidation of our Magnificent Monarchy, that then they did not fear but, inspight of all Popish opposition, to gather up scattered Pieces enough from the Ruines of both, where-with to erect not only their Conventicle, but also their Darling Common-Wealth. Thus you may see, for all their brave Alls, what sort of affection they bear to their Country, and to Liberty and Property, when they will venture a Mark to a Groat odds, to Destroy all Monarchy for Anarchy, all Rule for Confusion: Yet, that this was their design, is notoriously known by several, to whom they intimated no less, even when they were meditating their desperate Revenge, under the umbrage of King *J.* whose Misgovernment, and our Misfortunes does (God knows in what measure) lye at their Doors. This being so; who can imagin that they, whose hopes depend on the Destruction of the Church and State, which they thought by that King's help to effect, would in the least contribute either to the sending for, or the establishing of their Present Majesties, whom, they had reason to guess, would bring assi-

stance

ſtance to our Religion and Country; and may to their Grief now ſee them eminent Profeſſers of the one, and true Defenders of both. But this that I now lay to *Whig*'s Charge, I would not have underſtood of all that are rang'd in that Claſs, or known by that Name; but only Some which he owns to be Knaves *Pag.* 19. and let me add, whoſe Ignorance and Malice made them fit Inſtruments for the late King to ruin, or at leaſt break in upon the Church: Thus much once for all.

That their numbers in the Convention were unable to effect what they pretended to, is thus eaſily proved:

Firſt, Becauſe the *Church of England*-men, being moſt apprehenſive of danger from the late Reign, they conſequently, in all probability, would be the moſt active to get into the Convention, or elſe they would ſeem to ſuffer that willingly from the *Whigs*, which under King *James* and *Cromwell* they bore with no ſmall regret and uneaſineſs. The want of Employs, and loſs of Property, are no Trifles.

Next, that the number of the *Church of England*-men made, by far, the very greateſt Body in the Convention, will appear, if you conſider the unwearied endeavours and different means the late King us'd by *Quo Warrantos*, by Pentions, by giving Offices, by Promiſes, by Careſſes, and by I know not what, to procure a Parliament of Diſſenters, to ſerve his Turn with all; and diveſt the Church of her Power, by taking off the *Teſt* and *Penal-Laws*, which the Epiſcopal Men were averſe to; reſolving not to quit their hold of the two Reigns, which moſt effectually held in the ſtiff-neck of Popery. Now 'tis as plain as the Noſe of a mans Face, that that King would never have made ſuch choping-work, ſuch regulations, if other ways he could got a Parliament of *Whig*'s Kidney, who, in plain Engliſh, for all his pretentces now, were then the main men that put their hands to the Plough, tho with no better intention than to betray him to ruin by their Councils, to bring us to Poverty and want of Places by your Pride, and to make havock of all by the force of their ſevere Malice: Thus all men may ſee whether *Whigs* or *Torys*, whether Conformiſts or Nonconformiſt, whether the Orthodox or Hetcrodox were moſt numrous in the Convention; and conſequently, who it is that deſerves all the Encomiums he is pleaſed to attribute to them through his whole Book: for all his boaſts and title to Preferment ſtood upon this ground, which you ſee has ſunk under him. Here if you conſider the Churches diſcontents before, and their number in the Convention, he being beat from his Fortreſs, let us ask theſe Queſtions. *Pray, Sir, who ſhew'd the moſt early inclinations to the Prince of* Oranges *perſon? who went into Holland and firſt begun the Project of the Prince of* Orange's *coming over? Who put the Crown upon his Head, when he did come? Who ſhew'd moſt apparent partiality to his Perſon, in all the points of the ſettlement of the Crown, and par-*

particularly in giving it him for Life, over-looking at the same time the P. of D's *Title, and Lineal Succession? And stood by the Kings Authority in the debate concerning the P. of* D's *Revenue, and left that Affair entirely to the King's Pleasure?* And lastly, who had such care of the people in their deliberate Consideration about Chimney-Money? And let me ask, who for libelling the Government, deserve the ill usage and requital from their present Majesties, which the Libeller all a long taxes the King and his Ministers with?

What has been said, may also prove, Who are the true Defenders of their Country; and refel his many and malicious slanders upon that Church, whose Morals and Piety, for all his prate, *pag.* 45. *&c.* endeavour'd tooth and nail, to keep out that very Popery and other Grievances which his Faction, as every one knows, helpt to pull in by Head and Shoulders.

The Behaviour of those persons he oft inveighs against, we neither countenance nor own; but utterly explode and excommunicate from our Church and Communion, tell we see some signals of their Recantation, and sincere Repentance. Further, we own as much as ever, the Doctrine of *Passive-Obedience* and *Non-Resistance*. Lastly, I say, our prayers for the King are Audible and Voluntary, and no ways Mercenary, as he most Calumniously does Insinuate.

As for his Assertion, That we take the Oaths to this King only as he is King *de facto*, and not *de jure*, I deny to be true; nor has he produc'd one of the *Church of England*, that ever declar'd he took them so; or with any mental Reservation whatsoever: all Equivocation and Palliation being abhor'd by us, as contrary to the Principles of our Religion.

Now, I will speak a word or two, in behalf of those worthy persons, his Malice seems to carry the sharpest edge against; but I will be as brief as possible: Because their Integrity is best known to the King and Parliament, and to them only accountable. Their Character so eminent, that they can no more be hurt by the noyse of such driveling Caitives than the Moon can be prejudiced by the howling of distracted Curs: over and above this, if the Libellers bowlling chance to reach their Ears, they can easily stop the bellowings of such a diminitive Beast. The Law is a Receipt worth forty Rattles, to quiet the cries of these Children of Iniquity. Thus much in General.

This I dare say particularly for the *M*— of *C*—, That he is a Star of the first Magnitude who has always waited upon our *British Sun*, our Fountain of Light, Honour and Glory, from whence are emitted such Beams of Lustre, upon him as the evil Eyes of our twilight Animal cannot without being bleard, so much as behold the least glimps thereof; and that his *Integrity* is as great as his Trust: Yet, he pretends to enter into the very inmost Recesses of his Generous Heart; and put upon all his actions, the most wrested interpretation Hell and an ill Tongue can foment.

Well

Well, but what does this Fellow mean by railling againſt ſo barve a Patriot of his Country, and others of the like Figure? Why, i ll tell you, the Cry of Evil Counſellors is to, an attempt upon the King and Government with ſome men, what Grace before Dinner is to the reſt. Look about you, for the next thing, is fall on. That this is true, I could bring more than one Precedent to juſtifie. Hounds of this Pack, by ſuch crys, get a double advantage, for firſt it breads jealouſies betwixt Kings and their great Miniſters; and again, betwixt the latter and the Common-people; all which proves an infalliible *Remora* to the preſent Affairs: For the main wheels once ſtopt, muſt needs produce a ceſſation of motion in the leſs. *Secondly*, the forces which keeps the Miſtreants from executing their pernitious deſigns, being once divided, opens the way to their entrance into miſchievous Actions; and their follows nothing but Ruin and Depredations in Church and State. Therefore, in ſuch Junctures, may all Kings and Miniſters ſtand upon their Guard; while to them, and to the Law, I leave the correction of ſuch baſe Defamours as I have at this time to deal with.

To what he intimates of the Churches ſeverity to Diſſenters, I will only ſay, that ſhe was never without a great tenderneſs to them when Reaſons of State, her own ſafety, and their behaviour rendred it ſeaſonable.

Next, He ſtrives to prove, and that with all his might too, how averſe, and what Step-fathers the *Whigs* are grown, ſince 1660, to their *Benjamin*, their Darling Common-Wealth. Should I grant them what his Arguments ſet forth; which is only the difficulty of turning this Monarchy into a Common-Wealth; yet, ſince I have lately ſeen them pregnant with Endavours and frequent Attempts to effect it, I can hardly believe, but that if Common-Wealth mongers and Madmen among us, are the ſame, we muſt e'en put *Whig*, and them together; and that being done, fairly pack up with the Knaves that were Trump in *Forty One*.

Before I quite rid my ſelf of this Buſineſs, it will not be amiſs to inform our Libeller, how far he is out in point of Hiſtory; for ſays he, *The People, nd Army, who were in this Project of a Common-wealth, and had overthrown the Monarchy in order to it, and cou'd ſupport* Cromwel *in a ſingle Perſon; yet after his Death, ſaw a neceſſity of reſtoring the Monarchy again, and aſſiſted towards it.* Herein he is out, for it was the *Independants* and *Anabaptiſts* that ſupported *Cromwell*, and were ſuch Sticklers for the Cauſe, that they never ſo much as thought of laying it down, inorder to reſtore the Monarchy, had they not been forc'd to it by othergets neceſſities than what he alledges. So that this cannot prove the *Whigs* to have laid by their Republican Principles, if *Anabaptiſts* and *Independants* are ſo.

All the duſt he raiſes about Encroachment upon *Parliaments, and working Princes up to Jealouſie, and hatred of their people*, is like to fly into his own Eyes; if we conſider his behavionr in the late Reign, and under *Oliver's*

where

where Fellows of the same batch with himself, did not only prompt that King and *Oliver*, to destroy the Properties of the People, and many ways to intringe upon the Liberty of Parliament; but also with, the Usurper, exetted all the severities of aboundless Tyranny against the Church, and on all Subjects, that in such a *Series* of Rebellion durst so much as speak a word in vindication of Loyalty: Nay, for very Thoughts, they cou'd scarce escape from being arraign'd as Criminals.

First, All his malicious Babling against the three, Illustrious Monarchs of the Scotish Line, is but the dreggs of the old Poyson, which has been so corrected by Loyal and learned Doctors in their several Books with a thousand Antidotes, that I may reasonably guess it has lost all power and strength, now to do any considerate Person harm. Therefore I'll let him alone Unanswer'd, to lurk in his Hole, and there disembogue his venom to no purpose.

Now, we come to the *English-Phonix* Q. *Elizabeth*. In reckoning up her difficulties, he has willfully omitted one, and that perhaps not the least, *viz.* the Incumberances and Disturbances her Government was subject to, by reason of the *Puritans*, the first, and therefore the best Edition of *Whig*; tho even then, they gave shrowd testimonies of what they have since proved. But she wisely betimes made a Rod for their B——, Remember her *Penal-Laws*, —Ah——did it smart then——yes truly; *Whig*, was then in his Infancy; and a Rod was as fit for his Breech, as an Halter for *Guido*'s Neck: but being grown up from an unlucky Boy to a propet Man, he fears not the Lash, having out lived the Whip. To difficulty of that Queens, add the rest, as he; and then, if he look through a True Glass, let him never take my word if he does not see all those inconveniencies either removed or overcome: By whom? ——even by no body but meer *Torys*: and how comes it to pass, That those very persons, who had such Conduct and Integrity, and Loyalty, and Love, then, should not be allowed to have the same Now? and be as able at this day to make a King and People Happy, as they were to make a Queen and her Government ease. This is all he gets by his instance of that Queen; unfortunate man, to shot Darts that fall on his own Head. Hold! let me add one word more, and this it is, If he had that great Love for the King, as he pretends to, he might only by changing a Queen for a King, make her Character fit him to a hair. But this King, as well as the rest, is, in his gibberish, *rather a Dragon than a St. George, K. of Clouts, a Duke of* Venice, or any thing good Lord, as long as he has a *Tory* about him; That's the *Dunstable English* of his whole Drift and Libel.

I give him many thanks for his *Salvo*, and Sweetnings to the *Church of England*; but could heartily wish he would afford us fewer of his fair words, provided his affection was real, which I should be glad to see: for I love *to follow Peace with all men.*

He

He tells us a great Story of the *want of Warmth* in *Tory*. *How they ſuffer people to inſult the Government in every Coffee-Houſe*; and many other Faults, *for want of warmth*, he lays to our charge; But to diſcharge himſelf, has not brought one Loyal Inſtance of his apprehending any inconſiderate, or malicious Babler. True, he tells us ſtrange things that he did for *Noll*; but not a word of his performances now, except it be the worthy Actions of the Parliament he ſpeaks on, *Pag* 10th, and in other places; which if you mark what I ſaid about the Convention, you will find to be the very Deeds of the *Church of England*. If he ſays, he's diſencourag'd by the Court, 'tis a great untruth.

Now, we come to the main thing, whether *Whig* or *Tory* has done more for the love of their King and Country better; and which Party as the caſe now ſtands, are fitteſt for Adminiſtration of Publick Affairs.

I have before proved even demonſtratively, That the *Torys* ſent for the King, and in the Convention were far Superior in Number to the *Whigs*; ſo that all the Merits of the one and the other are properly ours: That's a clear Caſe.

Here we, as before, diſown (as not belonging to us) all thoſe that have made *publick rejoycing at the ſlaughter of our Armies, and deſtruction of our Fleets*. While he would exclude all from his Party (and I could believe him too if he were not ſo fond a lover of himſelf) that is as bad as *Judas*.

One ſwinging Argument that he uſes againſt our loving the King, and being intruſted is grounded upon the falſe ſuppoſition, That the Church Party are two much enclined to King *James*: and *that we have not made our reconcilliation with him deſperate*, which is a manifeſt falſity: for did not the Clergy diſcountenance his proceedings when King? Did not they ſend for the P. of *Orange*? Did not they put the Crown upon his Head? Did not the *Torys* beat the late King out of *Ireland*? And did not the Church Party yearly in Parliament raiſe Money and furniſh their Preſent Majeſties with Men and Money to carry on the War by Sea and Land againſt him and *France*. And is not all this enough, think you to prove our Love and Loyty to the preſent King, and render all hopes of reconcilliation with the other as deſperate as poſſible can be? This proves his talk, about King *de defacto*, falſe, ſhewing how *far we own our ſelves King* William's *Subjects*, and *that we are as well for the Government as in it*. This proves his malicious words (*Pag.* 21.) to be meer aſperſion, and laſtly, invalidates his diſcourſe of Loyalty (*Pag.* 22.).

Let me preſent you with one inſtance on his ſide, of which he has plenty; but that (*Pag.* 23.) ſhall ſerve at this time; where he makes the King and Queen put a Trick upon the Country in a Proclamation about forged Paſſes; and in 40 places inſinuates that the King is either very Puſilanimous or what's worſe, one of ſmall skill in the choice of his Miniſters: I can furniſh you with ſtore of ſuch patterns of his Love, Service, and Duty.

As for his Stories (*Pag.* 24.) and elſewhere, they being doubtful, and of dangerous Conſequence to meddle with, I leave them to our Auguſt Parliament to examine who are the beſt Judges of ſuch things.

But diſtruſting all his pretences of Love and Service to the King will hardly procure his Advancement, the thing he chiefly aims at, and be Motives ſtronge enough to degrade the honeſt *Tory*: he comes to his laſt Shift which is his Wit and Parts: Theſe will do the deed ſure. But what if we ſhould grant that the *Whigs* Parts are as good as any *Torys* whatſoever? does it follow that a noiſe and diſturbance muſt be made at this juncture with Turning-out and Taking-in? Let him comfort himſelf and reſt ſatisfied with this, that when the King is ſenſible of any mans ſignal Service, the ſame ſhall be rewarded and according to his Parts and Merits advanc'd: and on the other hand Treachery ſhall meet with condign Puniſhment. The King graces the one with Favour, and executes Juſtice on the other. The Parliament are now taking cognizance of the Army and Fleet: therefore, I paſs by what he ſays about ſuch things as becomes me in ſilence.

Being arived at *Pag.* 26. I ſaw plainly what he would be at: For he brings *Oliver* upon the Stage, pulling down the Nobility and Clergy; and leaving the Gentry nothing to do but pair their Nails. This he applauds as a delicate pattern to govern by: O brave *Oliver*! who inſtead of Peers employed Porters, Draymen and Taylors, *Exit* Barron, Enter Botcher, and in the room of a learned Clergy introduced Coblers, Weavers and Carmen. Here's fine Work; enter ſeven Deivils *Solus*: And what's all this Work for, but to try if *Whig* can any ways rivet himſelf and Gang into the ſole managment of Affairs for *Oliver*; by the help of *Whig*, yea, ſuch poor ſcoundril *Whigs* as theſe, over-topt the Clergy, Nobility and Gentry, tho all combin'd againſt him? O fine *Oliver*! And this is the Play he would have acted again, would the King but take his Council. Well, we'll grant *Oliver*, beloved *Oliver*, did Wonders; but he once dead, the ſame Blades cou'd not keep Cart on Wheels. The late King alſo thought to work miracles with the ſame Tools, but I need not tell you the iſſue. Who is ſo mad alſo to think that Noblemen and Gentry, whoſe Element is Buſineſs, is not much fitter for Counſellors, Generals, *&c.* than a Weavor, or a Major General Cobler: The firſt are leſs apt to be Treacherous too one would think: being more ſenſible of Diſgrace, which thereby is like to fall on themſelves and their Family. But what need I ſay more, ſince the difficulties and ill ſucceſs of ſuch attempts upon the great ones, will in all probability prevent the like for the future. In fine. I believe ſome *Whigs* are Loyal to their Majeſties: and I wiſh if there be any bad *Torys* in Places, and honeſt *Whigs* out, fit for them that an exchange were made for the King and Countries Good. But to ſee the alteration of the whole frame of Government in Church and State for the promotion of ſuch as

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our Libeller, would its to be feared ruin both King and Country, which every true born Engliſh man would be ſorry to ſee: This Subject alſo leave for thoſe who are beſt able to diſcuſs it.

To his Diſcourſe concerning which Party are faſter Friends one to another, I will only ſay that I wiſh all would joyn in the Common Intereſt of their King and Country; to which diſtinguiſhing Names, Factions and Parties are diametrically oppoſite: and I deſire all to lay a ſide their violent Heats and in ſtriving for Places, Power; and rather then thruſt themſelves forward with Violence and Avarice, be gently called for by their Soveraign, the beſt Judge of Deſert, to Preferment.

I will conclude my Letter, with a memorable Example of Candor, out of *Valerius Maximus*, who ſpeaks of a certain *Spartan*, famous both for Nobility and Virtue, whoſe endeavours for Magiſtracy being unſucceſsful, only ſaid [*Maximæ ſibi lætitiæ eſſe prædicabit, quod aliquos patria ſua ſe meliores viros haberet*] that it was his greateſt joy to ſee, that his Country had better Men, that were fitter by their Deſerts for Offices, than himſelf. This, if Pride and Self-intereſt would ſuffer to be imitated, would render the want of Employ as laudable as the enjoyment thereof is Honorable: To which Sir, I doubt not but you will agree with

Your Humble Servant.

FINIS.

q M.22
Dobell
1947